

enhance the work of teachers in all components of the educational process. The increased use of para-professional staff in education across the United States has been well documented, as has the change in their role from largely clerical to instructional duties. These professionals play a key role in ensuring student achievement.

Together, with certified school employees, teachers, and administrators, classified school employees work hard to provide productive, safe and stable environments for our children that are conducive to learning. Classified school employees strive for excellence in all areas relative to the educational community.

For that, I ask that we annually recognize a National Classified School Employee of the Year and honor the invaluable contributions of all classified school employees for their tireless commitment to the academic success, safety and well-being of America's children, and I urge my colleagues to support House Resolution 376.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, our school children couldn't attend school and teachers couldn't teach without the efforts of these valuable school personnel.

Personnel like Al Hart, District Information Services Coordinator for Reed School District in southern Marin County. Mr. Hart was recognized this year as the Marin County classified school employee of the year. His hard work and that of other school employees in the rest of the 6th district of California, and the rest of the country should be recognized.

Classified school employees work with teachers and administrators to ensure that our schools are safe and healthy places. Their contributions are invaluable and can be recognized today and every day.

That's why I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H. Res. 376 to thank classified school employees for their work and to recognize them for their efforts.

Mr. DAVID DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 376.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES WEEK

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 264) supporting the goals and ideals of "National Correctional Officers and Employees Week" and honoring the service of correctional officers and employees.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 264

Whereas the operation of correctional facilities represents a crucial component of the criminal justice system of the United States;

Whereas correctional personnel play a vital role in protecting the right of the public to be safeguarded from criminal activity;

Whereas correctional personnel are responsible for the care, custody, and dignity of the human beings charged to their care;

Whereas correctional personnel work under demanding circumstances and face danger in their daily work lives; and

Whereas the first week of May is recognized as National Correctional Officers and Employees Week: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of "National Correctional Officers and Employees Week"; and

(2) honors all correctional officers and employees for their service to their communities and States, and to the Nation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members be given 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H. Res. 264 is a bipartisan resolution designed to honor correctional officers and employees by acknowledging and supporting the goals and ideals of National Correctional Officers and Employees Week. This was introduced by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. HOLDEN), the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. LOBIONDO) and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ELLSWORTH).

The resolution directly honors correctional workers at all levels, local, State and Federal, including psychologists, chaplains, teachers and even kitchen staff.

Correctional officers and employees play a vital role in protecting and promoting public safety. They work in our county jails, our State prisons and our Federal penitentiaries. They have a tough job in a tough environment and at a time that Congress and State legislatures are actually making the job more difficult because we have been eliminating programs for inmates, such as parole, good conduct credits and Pell Grants for college courses, programs that give incentives to prisoners to behave. Now, with the additional reduction in prison inmate jobs on the

Federal level, even more pressure will be put on correctional officers to maintain a safe and productive environment for prisoners.

So it is fitting, Mr. Speaker, that we pause at this time to recognize and commend our correctional officers and employees for the very important job that they do for us every day under these very difficult circumstances, and to them we say, "Thank you."

Finally, Mr. Speaker, in closing, I would like to indicate that I have received a note from the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. HOLDEN), the lead sponsor of the resolution and chair of the Congressional Correctional Officers Caucus. First, he asked that I share his regrets that he was not able to be with us today to speak on this resolution due to a prior commitment in his home district. He also asked that I convey his strong support for the men and women who work in our prisons and correctional facilities on a daily basis. And he also asked me to personally welcome on his behalf the correctional community to Washington, D.C., for their annual day on Capitol Hill, which is scheduled to occur this coming Wednesday.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Resolution 264, which recognizes National Correctional Officers and Employees Week, and honors the service of correctional officers and employees.

Few jobs are more dangerous and difficult than serving as a correctional officer. There are over 200,000 correctional officers in the United States who guard us from nearly 2 million criminals and maintain the safety of the Nation's correctional facilities. It is a job with high risk and often little recognition or reward. This resolution recognizes the important role that correctional officers play in maintaining public safety.

Correctional officers carry a heavy burden each day. They are surrounded by dangerous criminals and work in a stressful environment. We hear about but don't often stop to recognize the hundreds of correctional officers who have made the ultimate sacrifice. Last year in Maryland, two correctional officers were killed. On January 27, 2006, Correctional Officer Jeffrey Alan Wroten II was brutally shot and killed; and on July 25, 2006, Officer David Warren McGuinn was killed. What happened to these two Maryland officers unfortunately has happened to hundreds of other correctional officers in past years. Correctional Officer Jeffrey Alan Wroten left behind a wife and five children, the oldest, age 15, and the youngest, 5 years of age. This makes his loss and the loss of others like him even more heartbreaking.

So, it is appropriate that we take a moment this week to honor the contribution of all correctional officers, pray for their continued safety and dedicate ourselves to helping them carry out their mission.

We thank each and every correctional officer, their families and loved ones, and honor them for their valuable role in protecting the public.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to an original cosponsor of this resolution, the former sheriff in Indiana, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ELLSWORTH).

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the correctional officers and employees from around the country, and to voice my strong support for this bill.

I spent almost 25 years in law enforcement, much of that working in a jail myself. And from my experience, correction officers are some of the hardest-working law enforcement professionals that are working today. House Resolution 264 recognizes them for their important contributions to the safety of our communities.

This week is National Correctional Officers and Employees Week. The bill we are considering today supports the goals and ideas of this important week, and honors all corrections officers and employees for their service to their communities, their States, and also to this Nation. It also recognizes the critical role that the correctional facilities play in the U.S. criminal justice system.

I am proud to be a cosponsor to this legislation with Congressman HOLDEN and Congressman LOBIONDO. I echo Mr. SCOTT's words. Mr. HOLDEN felt strongly enough about this legislation to call me and ask me to make a few comments on his support for this bill. He was unable to attend this meeting as he had prior commitments in his district, but he asked me to express his strong support for the men and women who work in the correctional system on all the levels, who work tirelessly to protect their communities from those incarcerated and breaking the law.

The men and women who work in our prisons and correctional facilities face danger in their everyday lives. I have seen this firsthand. They are outnumbered. They work long hours. They often go without their lunches or eat their lunches while performing their duties. We owe them a lot. And although you are not going to see a lot of documentaries about the correctional officer in the TV shows, they work just as hard as any patrolman on the street. And they are outnumbered and surrounded by their adversaries every day. Their role is critical and yet goes unrecognized often. We can do our part to recognize them this week. Hopefully, this bill will bring some much deserved appreciation for their work, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to a strong supporter of programs to give prisoners incentives to better themselves and a strong supporter of correctional officers, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS).

(Mr. DAVIS of Illinois asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 264, the Congressional Lawmaking Authority Protection Act of 2007 and the National Correctional Officers and Employees Week.

Correctional officers are the largest part of the workforce in jails and prisons, and they enforce the regulations governing the operation of correctional institutions as both supervisors and counselors.

While they have no law enforcement responsibilities outside the institution where they work, each day they put themselves in harm's way, maintaining security and inmate accountability to prevent disturbances, assaults, and escapes.

By definition, working in a correctional institution can be stressful and hazardous. Between 1990 and 1995, the number of attacks on correctional officers in State and Federal prisons jumped by nearly one-third, from 10,731 to 14,165, at a time when the number of correctional officers increased by only 14 percent. Except for police officers, the number of workplace nonfatal violent incidents is higher per 1,000 employees for correctional officers than any other profession. From 1992 to 1996, there were nearly 218 incidents for every 1,000 correctional officers, for a total of 58,300.

□ 1800

Correctional officers' roles in our society are and continue to be critical. We must continue to recognize the sacrifices they and their families make on a daily basis to ensure the safety and well-being of the prison population.

Mr. Speaker, I spend a fair amount of time in and around correctional institutions. As a matter of fact, I serve as a member of the local school council at the Consuelo York Alternative High School in Chicago, which is located in the Cook County Jail. Therefore, whenever I'm there, when we have our regular meetings, I attend.

I also go to jails sometimes to put up bail for individuals that I know, Representative SCOTT, who have been arrested. Quite frequently, I speak at jails, correctional facilities and prisons.

And so I simply wanted to take this time to thank all of those individuals who not only work in these stressful situations, but the many men and women with whom I come into contact as they facilitate my entree, and as they assist whatever it is that I've been trying to do and that I try to do while I'm there.

So I simply say, thank you to all of those corrections officers with whom I come into contact on an annual basis, and urge passage of this resolution.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 264, which puts this House on record in support of the goals and ideals of "National Correctional Officers and Employees Week" and which honors the service of correctional officers and employees.

Correctional facilities form a crucial component of our criminal justice system, and the proper functioning of these facilities is dependent upon the exemplary service performed by correctional personnel. These men and women work daily in a complex, ever-changing, and often dangerous environment, protecting the rights of the public and safeguarding us, as a Nation, from criminal activity.

Not only are these correctional officers and employees responsible for the custody of inmates, but they are also charged with the care of these individuals, and with maintaining their dignity as human beings. This is a profession that exerts immense physical and emotional demands on a daily basis, and requires constant courage and vigilance.

Mr. Speaker, correctional work has become an increasingly sophisticated profession, and we as a nation should take pride in the caliber of those who work in this field. These men and women face overwhelming obstacles, and operate daily in a high-risk environment, yet they receive little recognition. This week, which we observe as National Correctional Officers and Employees Week, is our opportunity to honor all correctional officers and employees for their service to their communities and our Nation.

I strongly support this resolution, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. LOBIONDO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 264, to express support for the goals and ideals of National Correctional Officers and Employees Week—May 6th through 12th. This resolution recognizes the important and under-appreciated dedicated service of the correctional officers and employees who staff prisons across this Nation.

Just this morning, I was at the Fairton Federal Correctional Institution in Fairton, New Jersey, with Warden Paul Schultz, to honor the hard work and highest standards of the men and women serving as correctional officers and employees. I had the great pleasure to present awards to these brave individuals.

As a co-chair of the Correctional Officers Caucus, I was pleased to introduce this resolution with Representative HOLDEN, and I am very proud of the correctional officers that it honors. I urge all Members to support this resolution.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of the resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 264.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 2 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. ALTMIRE) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE HONORABLE MARK STEVEN KIRK, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from Eric Elk, Chief of Staff, Office of the Honorable MARK STEVEN KIRK, Member of Congress:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, April 27, 2007.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: This is to notify you formally, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I have been served with a subpoena, issued by the Circuit Court for Cook County, Illinois, for testimony in a criminal case.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the precedents and privileges of the House.

Sincerely,

ERIC ELK,
Chief of Staff.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1294, THOMASINA E. JORDAN INDIAN TRIBES OF VIRGINIA FEDERAL RECOGNITION ACT OF 2006

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 110-130) on the resolution (H. Res. 377) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1294) to extend Federal recognition to the Chickahominy Indian Tribe, the Chickahominy Indian Tribe-Eastern Division, the Upper Mattaponi Tribe, the Rappahannock Tribe, Inc., the Monacan Indian Nation, and the Nansemond Indian Tribe, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 407, by the yeas and nays;
H.R. 1025, by the yeas and nays;
H. Res. 371, by the yeas and nays.

The vote on agreeing to House Resolution 370 and on the motion to suspend with regard to H.R. 1595 will be postponed until tomorrow.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

COLUMBIA-PACIFIC NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA STUDY ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 407, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 407, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 294, nays 80, not voting 58, as follows:

[Roll No. 302]

YEAS—294

Abercrombie	Costa	Herseth Sandlin
Ackerman	Courtney	Higgins
Aderholt	Cramer	Hill
Alexander	Crenshaw	Hinojosa
Allen	Cuellar	Hirono
Altmire	Davis (AL)	Hobson
Andrews	Davis (CA)	Hodes
Arcuri	Davis (IL)	Holt
Baca	Davis, David	Honda
Bachus	Davis, Lincoln	Hooley
Baird	Davis, Tom	Hoyer
Baker	DeFazio	Inglis (SC)
Baldwin	Delahunt	Jackson (IL)
Barrow	DeLauro	Jackson-Lee
Bean	Dent	(TX)
Becerra	Diaz-Balart, L.	Johnson (GA)
Berkley	Diaz-Balart, M.	Jones (NC)
Berman	Dingell	Jones (OH)
Berry	Doggett	Kagen
Biggett	Donnelly	Kanjorski
Bilirakis	Edwards	Kaptur
Bishop (GA)	Ehlers	Keller
Bishop (NY)	Ellison	Kennedy
Blumenauer	Ellsworth	Kildee
Blunt	Emanuel	Kind
Bono	Emerson	King (NY)
Boozman	English (PA)	Kirk
Boren	Eshoo	Klein (FL)
Boswell	Etheridge	Knollenberg
Boucher	Fallin	Kucinich
Boustany	Farr	Kuhl (NY)
Boyd (FL)	Ferguson	LaHood
Brady (TX)	Filner	Lampson
Braley (IA)	Forbes	Langevin
Brown (SC)	Fossella	Larsen (WA)
Burgess	Frelinghuysen	Larson (CT)
Butterfield	Gerlach	Latham
Calvert	Giffords	LaTourette
Capito	Gillibrand	Lee
Capps	Gillmor	Levin
Cardoza	Gingrey	Lewis (GA)
Carnahan	Gonzalez	Lipinski
Carney	Gordon	LoBiondo
Castle	Granger	Loeb
Castor	Green, Al	Lofgren, Zoe
Chandler	Green, Gene	Lowe
Clarke	Grijalva	Lucas
Clay	Gutierrez	Lungren, Daniel
Cleaver	Hall (NY)	E.
Clyburn	Hall (TX)	Lynch
Coble	Hare	Mahoney (FL)
Cohen	Harman	Manzullo
Cole (OK)	Hastert	Markley
Conyers	Hastings (FL)	Marshall
Cooper	Hayes	Matheson

Matsui	Petri	Smith (WA)
McCarthy (NY)	Pickering	Snyder
McCauley (TX)	Platts	Solis
McCollum (MN)	Pomeroy	Space
McCotter	Porter	Spratt
McCrery	Rahall	Stark
McDermott	Ramstad	Stupak
McGovern	Rangel	Sutton
McHugh	Regula	Tanner
McIntyre	Rehberg	Tauscher
McKeon	Renzi	Taylor
McNerney	Reyes	Terry
McNulty	Reynolds	Thompson (CA)
Meehan	Rodriguez	Thompson (MS)
Meek (FL)	Rogers (KY)	Tierney
Meeks (NY)	Rogers (MI)	Turner
Melancon	Ros-Lehtinen	Udall (CO)
Mica	Roskam	Udall (NM)
Michaud	Ross	Upton
Miller (FL)	Rothman	Van Hollen
Miller (MI)	Roybal-Allard	Velázquez
Miller (NC)	Ruppersberger	Visclosky
Miller, George	Rush	Walden (OR)
Mitchell	Ryan (OH)	Walsh (NY)
Mollohan	Salazar	Walz (MN)
Moore (KS)	Sánchez, Linda	Wasserman
Moore (WI)	T.	Schultz
Moran (VA)	Sanchez, Loretta	Watson
Murphy (CT)	Sarbanes	Watt
Murphy, Patrick	Saxton	Waxman
Murphy, Tim	Schakowsky	Welch (VT)
Musgrave	Schwartz	Weldon (FL)
Nadler	Scott (GA)	Weller
Napolitano	Scott (VA)	Wexler
Oberstar	Serrano	Whitfield
Obey	Sestak	Wilson (NM)
Olver	Shays	Wilson (OH)
Ortiz	Shea-Porter	Wilson (SC)
Pallone	Sherman	Wolf
Pascarella	Shuster	Woolsey
Pastor	Simpson	Wu
Payne	Sires	Wynn
Pearce	Skelton	Yarmuth
Perlmutter	Smith (NJ)	
Peterson (MN)	Smith (TX)	

NAYS—80

Bachmann	Gallegly	Paul
Barrett (SC)	Garrett (NJ)	Pence
Bartlett (MD)	Gohmert	Poe
Barton (TX)	Goodlatte	Price (GA)
Bilbray	Hastings (WA)	Putnam
Bishop (UT)	Heller	Radanovich
Blackburn	Hensarling	Rogers (AL)
Bonner	Herger	Rohrabacher
Brown-Waite,	Hoekstra	Royce
Ginny	Issa	Ryan (WI)
Buchanan	Jindal	Sali
Burton (IN)	Johnson, Sam	Schmidt
Campbell (CA)	Jordan	Sensenbrenner
Cannon	King (IA)	Sessions
Cantor	Kingston	Shadegg
Carter	Kline (MN)	Smith (NE)
Chabot	Lamborn	Stearns
Conaway	Lewis (CA)	Sullivan
Davis (KY)	Lewis (KY)	Tancredo
Deal (GA)	Linder	Thornberry
Drake	Mack	Tiberi
Duncan	McCarthy (CA)	Walberg
Everett	McHenry	Wamp
Feeney	Miller, Gary	Westmoreland
Flake	Myrick	Wicker
Foxx	Neugebauer	Young (AK)
Franks (AZ)	Nunes	Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—58

Akin	Engel	McMorris
Boehner	Fattah	Rodgers
Boyda (KS)	Fortenberry	Moran (KS)
Brady (PA)	Frank (MA)	Murtha
Brown, Corrine	Gilchrest	Neal (MA)
Buyer	Goode	Peterson (PA)
Camp (MI)	Graves	Pitts
Capuano	Hinchey	Price (NC)
Carson	Holden	Pryce (OH)
Costello	Hulshof	Reichert
Crowley	Hunter	Schiff
Cubin	Inslee	Shimkus
Culberson	Israel	Shuler
Cummings	Jefferson	Slaughter
Davis, Jo Ann	Johnson (IL)	Souder
DeGette	Johnson, E. B.	Tiahrt
Dicks	Kilpatrick	Towns
Doolittle	Lantos	Waters
Doyle	Maloney (NY)	Weiner
Dreier	Marchant	